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#### Overview

May 2009 was a relatively quiet month for Southwest Lower Michigan. The absence of severe weather was probably the biggest highlight of the month. There were a few rounds of thunderstorms; however no thunderstorms were reported to have caused severe weather. Temperatures for the month averaged around normal to slightly below normal. Precipitation ended up below normal for a good portion of the area, while above normal rainfall was noted toward the Lansing and Jackson areas. It was a rather windy month as almost a third of the 31 days recorded wind gusts at or above 30 mph.

The upper air pattern for the month was characterized by a split flow in the jet stream, where the northern branch was up in Canada, and the southern branch was south of the state. This pattern kept a good portion of the rainfall north and south of the area. Occasionally, one or both of the branches would approach the area, which brought the limited amount of rainfall to the area. This pattern kept the summer-like weather south of Michigan, and would occasionally bring a cool Canadian air mass into the area. Temperatures only reached 80 degrees two times at Lansing and Grand Rapids, and zero times at Muskegon.

High pressure dominated during the early part of the month, with systems passing north and south of the area. This allowed rivers to recover somewhat after residual flooding from heavy rains at the end of April. Daytime temperatures were rather mild with temperatures in the 60s and 70s for highs. Nighttime temperatures were somewhat cool in the 30s to lower 40s.

Temperatures recovered by the 13<sup>th</sup> as the high pressure ridge moved east of the area. The next significant rain maker for the area came late on the 13<sup>th</sup> and early on the 14<sup>th</sup> when warm and moist air moving north from the Gulf of Mexico met with a front moving southeast from Canada. A widespread round of showers and storms moved across the area, with locally heavy rains and wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph. Another fairly potent system moved through late on the 15<sup>th</sup> and early on the 16<sup>th</sup>. Most of the area saw less than a tenth of an inch of rainfall from this system. Areas toward Lansing and Jackson saw between one half of an inch to one and a half inches of rainfall.

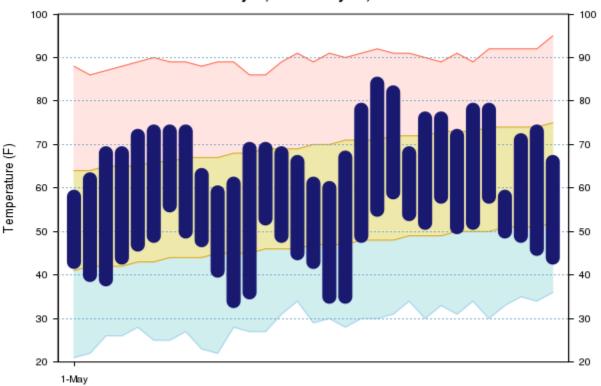
The period of the 17<sup>th</sup> through the 25<sup>th</sup> then was dominated by high pressure. Another widespread frost and freeze event ensued on the mornings of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>. This was quickly followed by the warmest temperatures of the month on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>.

A system moved into the area from the southwest late in the day on the 26<sup>th</sup> and on the 27<sup>th</sup>. This brought another batch of showers and storms to the area. Some heavy rainfall occurred during this timeframe, with a narrow band of 2 to 4 inches of rain occurring from Potterville to Lansing on the afternoon of the 27<sup>th</sup>. Most other locations saw one to 2 inches of rain over the entire period.

TABLE 1. Reported temperature, precipitation and snowfall amounts for May 2009 at selected climate stations in Southwest Lower Michigan. Normals are computed from 30-year averages from 1971-2000.

Location		Temperature (degrees F)	Precipitation (inches)	Snowfall (inches)
Grand Rapids	Reported	58.3	2.65	0.0
	Normal	58.1	3.35	Trace
	Departure	+0.2	-0.70	Trace
Lansing	Reported	57.2	4.08	0.0
	Normal	57.1	2.71	Trace
	Departure	+0.1	+1.37	Trace
Muskegon	Reported	56.0	1.65	0.0
	Normal	56.1	2.95	Trace
	Departure	-0.1	-1.30	Trace

### Temperature Summary for Grand Rapids Area May 1, 2009 - May 31, 2009

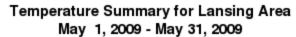


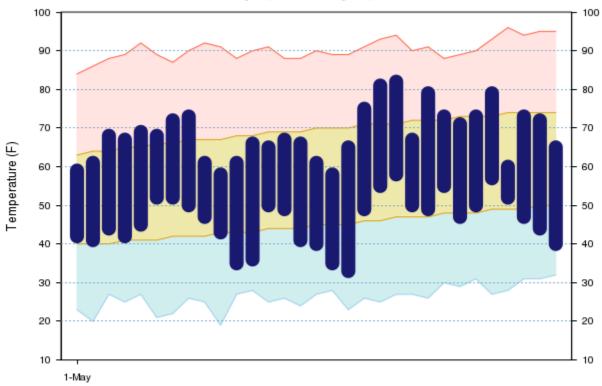
Observed daily maximum and minimum temperatures are connected by dark blue bars.

Area between normal maximum and minimum temperatures has tan shading.

Red line connects record high temperatures. Light blue line connects record low temperatures.

FIG. 1. Observed temperatures at the Grand Rapids International Airport. Dark blue bars are the temperature range for each day. The green strip indicates the normal range of temperatures. Record high and low temperatures are indicated at the top of the pink area and the bottom of the blue area, respectively. Normals computed as in Table 1.



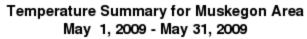


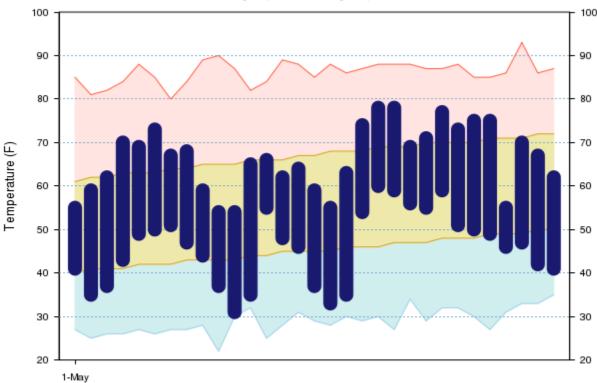
Observed daily maximum and minimum temperatures are connected by dark blue bars.

Area between normal maximum and minimum temperatures has tan shading.

Red line connects record high temperatures. Light blue line connects record low temperatures.

FIG. 2. As in Fig. 1, except for the Capital City Airport.





Observed daily maximum and minimum temperatures are connected by dark blue bars.

Area between normal maximum and minimum temperatures has tan shading.

Red line connects record high temperatures. Light blue line connects record low temperatures.

FIG. 3. As in Fig. 1, except for the Muskegon County Airport.

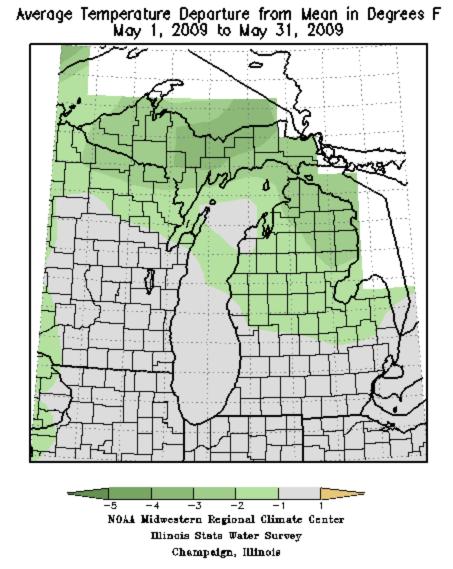


FIG. 4. Average temperature departure (degrees F) for March of 2009.

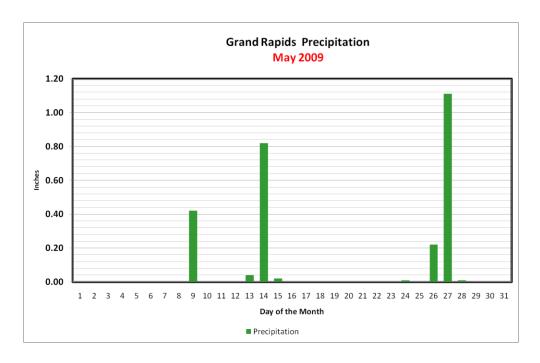


FIG. 5. Daily precipitation in inches for February of 2009 at the Grand Rapids Gerald R Ford International Airport.

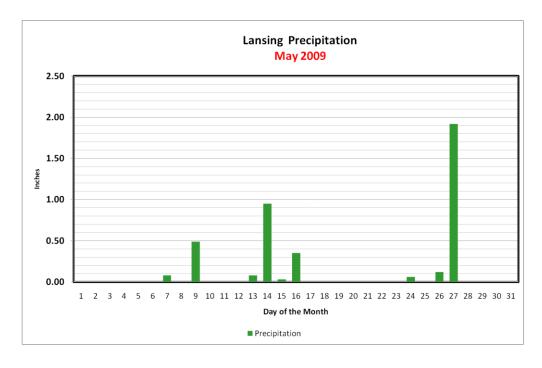


FIG.6. As in Fig. 5, except for the Lansing Capital City Airport.

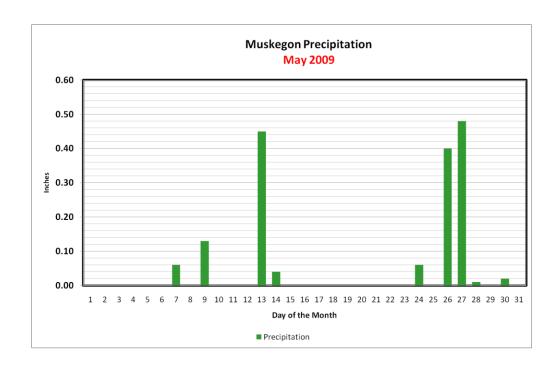
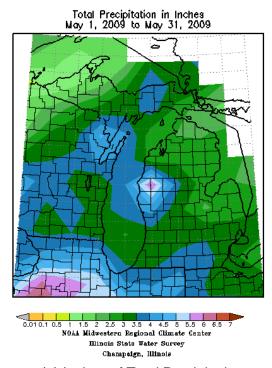
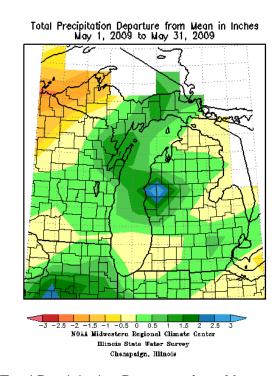


FIG. 7. As in Fig. 5, except for the Muskegon County Airport.





(a) Inches of Total Precipitation

(b) Total Precipitation Departure from Mean

FIG. 8. (a) Total precipitation in inches for February 2009, and (b) Total precipitation departure from the mean.

## **Highlights of the month**

#### 1st - 8th

High pressure dominated the weather through the period. Only a trace of rain was recorded as a weak front tried to move through the area.

#### 9<sup>th</sup>

The first significant rain of the month came in during the early morning hours on Saturday the 9<sup>th</sup> as a cold front moved across the area from the Northwest. A few thunderstorms occurred, with only locally heavy downpours. No severe weather was reported.

### 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup>

High pressure dominated once again with cold air mass in place behind the cold front that passed on the 9<sup>th</sup>. Many locations saw a frost or freeze the mornings of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>.

### 13<sup>th</sup> - 16th

A couple of systems moved through the area, bringing heavy rains to the area. The entire area was impacted late on the 13<sup>th</sup> and early on the 14<sup>th</sup>. Areas toward Lansing and Jackson experienced the rainfall on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>.

#### 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup>

Another frost and freeze event occurred across the area on the mornings of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>.

### 19<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup>

High pressure moved east of the area. Warmest air mass of the month occurred during this period along with dry conditions. The only two 80 degree temperatures at Lansing and Grand Rapids were recorded on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>. A couple of weak and mostly dry cold fronts moved through the area on the 21<sup>st</sup> and again on the 23<sup>rd</sup>.

#### 26th - 28th

A fairly wet and potent system moved into the area from the southwest. This system brought up to an inch of rain to most locations, with a narrow strip of 2 to 4 inches of rainfall occurring from Potterville to Lansing.

#### 29th - 31th

A series of weak fronts moved through the area each day. The first two fronts brought little to no rain and the front on the 31<sup>st</sup> brought a few scattered showers and thunderstorms. Cooler air filtered in across the area behind the fronts, resulting in slightly cooler than normal temperatures.